

EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION FROM TRAFFIC AND CHILDHOOD ASTHMA IN THE SWEDISH BIRTH COHORT BAMSE

Olena Gruzieva, *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

Göran Pershagen, *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

Anna Bergström, *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

Tomas Lind, *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

Erik Melén, *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden - Astrid Lindgren Children's Hospital, Karolinska University Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden*

Tom Bellander, *Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden*

Background and Aims: Epidemiological studies of the association between traffic-related air pollution and long-term effects on the development of childhood airway disease have shown inconsistent results. We aimed to assess the development of allergic and non-allergic asthma in children up to 8 years of age, in relation to exposure to residential outdoor air pollution from traffic during the 1st year of life.

Methods: The spatial distribution of nitrogen oxides from traffic (traffic-NO_x) and inhalable particulate matter from traffic (traffic-PM₁₀) in the study area was assessed using emission inventories and dispersion models. Estimated levels were used to assign first-year exposure levels for children in prospective birth cohort BAMSE (n=4089), by linking to geocoded home addresses. Children were followed with questionnaires at 0, 1, 2, 4 and 8 years, and blood samples were taken at 4 and 8 years. Asthma was defined as ≥4 episodes of wheeze in the last 12 months or 1 episode in combination with inhaled corticosteroids. *Asthma* at 4 and 8 years was subdivided in *allergic* or *non-allergic* according to presence of sensitization to inhalant allergens. The association between air pollution and asthma was analyzed using multiple logistic regression.

Results: Air pollution exposure during the first year of life was associated with non-allergic asthma (OR for 47 µg/m³ traffic-NO_x corresponding to the 5th–95th percentile difference in the cohort =2.4; 95% CI=1.0 – 5.6 at 4 years, and 2.6; 0.9 – 8.1 at 8 years). No association with allergic asthma was found (OR = 1.5; 95% CI=0.4 – 5.1 at 4 years and 0.8; 0.2 – 2.4 at 8 years). Results were similar using traffic-PM₁₀, which was highly correlated to traffic-NO_x (r=0.95).

Conclusions: Exposure to moderate levels of locally emitted air pollution from traffic during infancy appears to increase the risk of non-allergic asthma in children up to 8 years of age.